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House.

Chairman Wilson, whose bill did not pass,
is going where he will find enthusiastic ad-
mirers—to Europe.

The Whiskey and Sugar trusts have gained
what the government has lost through the
President's course on the tariff bill.

Representative Bynum is getting more
popularity because of Mr. Stanley and his
\$125 wheat than by all the speeches he
ever made.

The country will not go into deep mourning
when Congress adjourns, and it is
doubtful if the President will be sorry to
have it off his hands.

The only man who has a chance to de-
feat or indorse the tariff bill is Mr. Cleve-
land, yet with an abiding "solemn sense
of responsibility" he will do nothing.

In his Wilson letter the President asks:
"How shall we face the people?" Mr.
Cleveland, by letting the tariff bill become
a law by not signing it, seems to say "We
cannot."

According to that reliable authority,
Poor's Manual, it appears that the cost of
transporting a ton of freight has fallen
from 1 cent in 1887 to 89-100 of a cent in 1893.
Still the tendency is downward.

The vicious attack of the President's per-
sonal organ, the New York Times, on Sec-
retary Carlisle is another indication that
Mr. Cleveland is setting his pins for a
fourth nomination. If Gresham were strong
enough to require killing off the Times
would turn its guns on him next.

If a Republican President had remitted
two-thirds of an award of damages for
imperfect armor plates as Mr. Cleveland
did for the Carnegie company what a
chorus of denunciation would go up from
the Democratic press after such a damag-
ing report as that of the House naval com-
mittee.

Unless the President shall sign or veto
the tariff bill today, neither of which he
is likely to do, it will become a law at
midnight. The ten days during which he
has delayed action have cost the govern-
ment millions of dollars in revenue and
put millions into the coffers of the Sugar
and Whiskey trusts.

And so Buck Kilgore, of Texas, has been
refused a renomination by his constituents.
Personally he was liked, but his constitu-
ents got word that he was so near to the
President that he was sleeping in the
White House, and that "did him up." But
some other man will shout "no quorum"
to prevent the consideration of pension bills.

Some of Mr. Bynum's thick-and-thin sup-
porters in the country declare that he in-
tended to say that farmers would get \$1.25
a sack for wheat, and not \$1.25 a bushel, if
the Democratic party should come into
power. As they were getting more than
that price when the statement was made
the lying of the Bynum zealots will not
help them.

The Democratic South Bend Times says
that the person who sent out the press
dispatch saying that the Democratic con-
vention last week in Indianapolis was the
largest in the history of the party "de-
mands a leather medal for tall but very
stupid lying." And yet it was a regular
press association dispatch and should have
stated the truth.

"There are many people," says the News,
"who hold to the harmless delusion of in-
ternational bimetalism." Yes, and should
Gen. Francis A. Walker, President Rob-
inson, of Brown University, ex-Secretary Mc-
Culloch, John Sherman, Benjamin Har-
rison, in this country, and such men in Great
Britain as the Marquis of Salisbury, leader
of the Tory party, Mr. Goschen, formerly
of the Bank of England and late Chancellor
of the Exchequer, come across this sneer-
ing adulation to their intellectual capacity,
how dreadful they would feel, poor things!

The Detroit Tribune says as a result of
the charity system in that city pauperism
has increased, the self-respect of those re-
ceiving aid has diminished and it is going
to take as much or more to feed the poor
next winter as it did last. These results
have come about in spite of the best efforts
of those who have the matter in hand and
seem to be due to a system which, though
well intended, is radically defective. The
remarks of the Tribune indicate that Det-
roit might get some valuable points in re-
gard to the charity organization from this
city.

The speech with which ex-Speaker Reed
opened his campaign in his district in
Maine on Saturday, extracts from which
were published yesterday, was in his best
vein, as are all his addresses on the stump.
The tone of his speech is one
which may be adopted with profit by all
Republican speakers during the campaign.
His references to his opponents are

courteous. He says that the so-called con-
servative Democratic Senators in voting
for the Senate bill were influenced, not by
their personal desires, but by the repre-
sentations of business men who are con-
stituents. Of Senator Jones, of Arkansas,
Mr. Reed says "He devoted patience and
intelligence to the tariff question." Of
other men his references are equally con-
siderate. The reason which he assigns for
the opposition of the Southern Democrats
in Congress to the protective policy is not
sectional bitterness. While they are men
of intellectual power and intelligence,
they have not that thorough knowledge
of business as carried on in the North
which comes to the intelligent Northern
representative. They are men who have
got theories from books rather than the
experiences of business men.

One other point in the report of Mr.
Reed's speech is important, and that is
that the Senate bill is only the entering
wedge; that if another Democratic Con-
gress shall be elected many of the pro-
tective features of the Senate act will be
eradicaded. The policy of the controlling
element of the Democratic party is to put
the varied industries of the United States
upon the same basis as those of Europe.
That is what free trade or a tariff for re-
venue only means.

REFORM VARIOUSLY CONSIDERED.

In olden times when ministers of the
gospel preached it red hot and thundered
away at personal sins it may be said that
the average listener found something
adapted to everybody's case but his own.
Ah, he would say, "how he is preaching
at Deacon Jones!" "that is intended for
Squire Brown," "he gave neighbor Skin-
flint a hard hit then," or "he is going for
the Culver boys now." And while the list-
ener was thus impartially distributing the
gospel among his neighbors each one of
them was doing the same and giving him
his share without reserving any for them-
selves.

The American Bar Association, which has
just closed its annual convention at Sara-
toga, discussed nearly all the social evils
of the day except one. Labor troubles,
strikes, boycotts, arbitration, election
frauds, bribery of legislatures and other
kindred topics were discussed at length, but
not a word was said about nor the remotest
allusion made to what lawyers have done
and are doing to bring the administration
of justice and law itself into contempt.
The assembled wisdom of the American bar
had no difficulty in discovering motives in
the eyes of laymen, but it could not or did
not see the beam in its own eye. With beau-
tiful impartiality it distributed responsibility
for the social and political ills of the time
among all other classes except lawyers.

Premising that it is too plain for argu-
ment that one of the most alarming indi-
cations of the times is the increase of crime
and the growing disregard for law, the
question arises, who is mainly responsible for
this condition? Unquestionably lawyers,
including judges on the bench and practi-
tioners at the bar. Without any disposition
to do the profession any injustice or to lay
upon it more than its due share of respon-
sibility, we think it may be fairly asserted
that the lax administration of justice by
ignorant or incompetent judges and the suc-
cessful efforts of criminal lawyers in pre-
venting the punishment and securing the
escape of criminals are largely responsible
for the increase of crime and the growing
disrespect for law. It is to be regretted
that the Saratoga convention did not dis-
cuss this matter and attempt to inaugurate
a reform in the profession.

One of the notable addresses at the con-
vention was by lawyer Storey, of Massa-
chusetts, on "The American Legislature." His
theme was the loss of popular respect
for legislative bodies on account of the
practice of the lobbying and corruption.
He declared that whenever a legislature
meets each professional lobbyist has a body
of members who will listen readily to his
advice and whose votes he can influence
to a greater or less extent, and that every
large corporation which is likely to be in-
terested in legislation has its cohort of dis-
ciplined supporters. As to the remedy for
this alleged condition of affairs the speaker
said:

The character of legislators must be
raised and bribery stripped of every cloak.
Public opinion must be brought to recog-
nize the truth that it is not the com-
petent, poor, weak and the uneducated man
who receives the bribe, but the strong, rich
and able man who pays, at whose door lies
the sin of corruption. The tempter is as
bad as the man whom he tempts.

Now there is no doubt that the evils re-
ferred to, lobbying and bribery, do exist
to some extent, and all good citizens ought
to aid in putting a stop to them, but there
is another evil in the land. How much
worse is the lobbyist who, for pay, works
a bad law through the legislature or the
member who sells his vote than the lawyer
who, for a fee, puts his conscience behind
him and undertakes to prove that the bad
law is constitutional and valid? If it is true,
as lawyer Storey said, that every large cor-
poration is represented by its lobbyists in
every legislature, is it not equally true that
they are represented by able lawyers in
every court in the land? The ablest law-
yers in the country are in the employ of
corporations and they are the highest priced
and best paid members of the profession.

There were some good things said at the
Saratoga convention, but they all related
to the reform of evils outside of the prac-
tice of law.

THE EVIL OF THE FEE SYSTEM.

The Journal is unable to inform an in-
quirer as to the amount of fees the Attor-
ney-general is receiving. There is no means
of getting at it. He causes certain moneys
to be turned into the treasury and each
year the State Auditor, in his report, gives
the amounts he pays to the Attorney-gen-
eral as fees. But it has been asserted that
the figures in the Auditor's report do not
account for all the fees which Attorney-gen-
eral Smith pockets as his, certain fees
being taken out before the money is turned
into the treasury, and no account made of
them. The amount that he is getting is
much in excess of the sum collected by
any of his predecessors. Like all evils, the
fee system is a growing one and always
leads to extortion. It is the cause of de-
moralization and corruption. In nearly ev-
ery State in which the legislation has been
in the interest of the people and good gov-
ernment, the fee system has been abol-

ished and one of net salaries substituted.
There is no more reason why the Attor-
ney-general should be allowed fees than that
they should be given to the Governor, the
State Treasurer or State Auditor. Liberal
salaries should be paid all State officers—
salaries which would insure the services
of men of ability, but to give one State
officer special authority to exact fees from
even the school funds is an evil for which
no defense can be made. And what is true
of State offices holds equally true of all
others. They should be paid stated salaries
—salaries so liberal as to insure the ser-
vices of competent men. One of the first
steps in the direction of practical reform
is to get rid of a system which is a tem-
pation to extortion and which is sure to
cause the people to pay two or three times
as much for a given service as would be a
fair price for it. The subject is attracting
attention in several States where the peo-
ple are crying out against the exactions
of fees which, as under Attorney-general
Smith, have become a public scandal.

THE EZETA AFFAIR.

One sees so much about the Ezeta affair
in the newspapers which he does or does
not read that a word of explanation may
be necessary to understand why a person
of that name is now before the United
States Court in San Francisco.

Gen. Antonio Ezeta was the Vice Presi-
dent of San Salvador before the revolution
in that republic, a few months ago. To be
in a revolution in San Salvador, however,
would not in any manner distinguish a
statesman or general, as revolutions are
the only thing of which San Salvador is
absolutely certain. In fact, every President
is turned out of office by force. In the
course of the frequent overthrows the
Ezeta brothers captured both the presi-
dency and the vice presidency, but in the
progress of revolutions these two brothers
were sent forth as usurpers. General Ezeta
found refuge on the United States war ship
Bennington, then off the coast of San Sal-
vador. His enemies demanded his surren-
der, but Commander Thomas refused, bas-
ing his action on the instructions of Sec-
retary Tracy in the Chilian war, which
were that political refugees who applied
for protection and came on board should be
treated in accordance with the dictates of
humanity and the exigencies of the ser-
vice. When the surrender was refused the
authorities who were thirsting for the
blood of Ezeta charged that he and his
companions were robbers and murderers,
and made application to Secretary Gresham
for extradition papers. After floundering
about, the Secretary granted the desired
papers for service upon the landing of the
refugees at San Francisco. He and his as-
sociates have been landed under arrest,
and the court is considering the charges
to ascertain whether they are criminal, as
the present rulers of San Salvador claim,
or were political offenses, for which there
is no extradition. If the investigation
should continue a long time the chances
are that another President of Salvador
will be in power through the revolutionary
process. In that event the Ezeta brothers
need not fear the result of investigation,
whatever it may be, for, if their offense is
not forgotten, they will at least be free
from persecution should they return to
their own country. In the rapid course of
revolutions down there old political grudges
simply make way for new.

The revised amendment reported to the
New York constitutional convention provid-
ing for home rule in cities embodies some
of the main features of our city charter.
Municipal elections are removed from gen-
eral politics by providing that they shall be
held "on the Tuesday succeeding the first
Monday in November in an odd year." Other
sections provide for a separation of execu-
tive and legislative powers, all executive
power being vested in the Mayor, who is
to appoint the chief of police and other
subordinates, and the legislative power be-
ing vested in a council to consist of two
branches. These provisions are good as far
as they go but the amendment is defective
in that it does not provide for municipal
boards, to be appointed by the Mayor, and
in permitting the Legislature to enact what
are called "special city laws." As to these
it provides:
After any such bill has been passed by
both branches of the Legislature, the house
may, on the demand of the Mayor, trans-
mit a certified copy thereof to the Mayor
of the city to which it relates, and the
Mayor may, at his discretion, cause the bill
to be returned to the house from which it
was sent, with a certificate thereon that
it is not a general law, and that it is not
in every city having a population of five
hundred thousand or more, according to the
then last State enumeration, the Mayor,
and in every other city the Mayor and the
common council, shall act for such city as
to such bill. After consent is given to any
such bill, as herein provided, it shall be
presented to the Governor for his action
thereon. Any such bill which is returned
without the consent of the city may be
passed by a three-fifths affirmative vote
of the Legislature, and it shall then be
subject to the action of the Governor as
other bills. In such cases there shall appear
thereon, after the enacting clause, the
words, "passed by a three-fifths vote with-
out the consent of the city."

It is somewhat remarkable that a con-
stitutional amendment intended to provide
home rule for cities should prescribe a
method for abolishing home rule, and im-
posing special laws on cities without their
consent. In this, as in other respects, the
New York convention seems disposed to
incorporate too much legislation in the con-
stitution.

The Sentinel and Fairview Park.
No one has any interest in any quarrel
the Sentinel may have with the Citizens'
Street-railroad company, and if it sees fit
to express a grudge by an attempt to
damage the company's business that is its
own affair—though honorable people may
have their private opinions as to the de-
cency of such warfare, and the injured
party may seek legal opinions. But when
the paper, to gain its private ends and at
the same time to make a "sensational"
article, Fairview Park is a disreputable
place, unfit for respectable people to visit,
the public has a direct interest. The charges
and the vile insinuations made by the Sen-
tinel, yesterday, in regard to the Park and
its frequenters were nothing less than a
gross insult to the best people of the city.
Old and young, rich and poor, have found
it a place of resort during the hot months. Family
parties, neighborhood parties and people
who sought quiet and fresh air have gone
there at all hours from early morning un-
til late evening, and have detected no sign
of vice or crime. Doubtless, many people
find admittance whose character would not
bear the glare of a moral searchlight—
even Sentinel men not being barred—but

their behavior is so discreet that they are
not more easily recognized as devouring
wolves than when encountered on Wash-
ington street. All such public resorts need
to be carefully watched lest disrepute come
upon them through the conduct of the
vicious, but in all such places, and particu-
larly so at Fairview, the crowds are made
up of reputable, orderly, decent people and
it is they who give the place its character
and not the occasional low person who
may stray in. To seek to convey a differ-
ent impression is an outrage upon the pub-
lic. Fairview affords a pleasant outing for
thousands who could not otherwise breathe
country air during the summer and it is
the only resort within easy reach of all.
No one need hesitate to go there through
fear of encountering evil. It is entirely safe
for women and children and is under care-
ful police surveillance. If the Sentinel were
really aware of any cases of misconduct
its proper course would have been to re-
port them to the police. As it is its sensa-
tional scare for private purposes is deserv-
ing of it and is receiving the strongest con-
demnation everywhere. Editor Moss should
stay and look after his paper, lest for its
vulgarity it be shut out of the few respect-
able homes it now enters.

In its revival of war history the Phila-
delphia Inquirer prints a letter written by
the late Governor Hovey, of Indiana, Aug.
18, 1885, in reply to an invitation to address
at the General State convention to be held
in this city two days later. At that
time General Hovey was home on furlough,
and he wrote from Mount Vernon. The let-
ter was a patriotic appeal to the convention
to place country above party. Referring to
the policy that ought to be pursued towards
rebels he said:

A word in regard to property of rebels.
In my opinion we have no right to prevent
a repetition of their crime. Their prop-
erty should be divided among the soldiers
who have nobly sustained the government
in the hour of its sorest trial. I have
spoken thus freely of the policy that I
think should be pursued, for these are
questions upon which the people will soon
be called to act.

If you stand in the loyal States firm and
determined to carry out this policy the
days of the rebellion are easily numbered;
but if you hesitate and divide, the war
has hardly commenced, and anarchy and
bloodshed will cover our happy land. I
conjure you who love liberty to get together
and stand by our country in this dark
hour of its trial.

If General Hovey had accepted the invita-
tion to address the convention and had
spoken in this strain he would probably
have been thrown out of a window.

The opening of club rooms at 424 College
avenue by the North-side Republican Club,
with a membership support at the start
which insures permanency, is one of the
encouraging signs of the times. At no
period in the past history of the party
would such a considerable undertaking in
any section of the city have been thought
practicable. This year every active Re-
publican believes that a permanent home in
that quarter of the city, sustained by its
own members, is necessary to party use-
fulness, and many who have not been re-
garded as active party men have promptly
enrolled as enthusiastic supporters.

Governor Matthews does not want the
impression to go abroad that he mortgaged
his farm to get money to pay the militia,
because he did nothing of the sort. That
story is now going the rounds of Eastern
papers.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Great Shakes.
"How did the earthquake effect in your
drama take?"

"It simply brought down the house."
Had His Reasons.
"I understand that you have taken up
with Spiritualism," affably remarked the
manager. "I thought you had more sense."
"I did so, sir," responded the tragedian,
"in the hope of occasionally seeing the
ghost walk."

The Artists in Error.

Dismal Dawson, I don't see why these
fellows that tries to draw our pictures in
the papers always has the can marked "to-
matoes."
Everett West—Well, why shouldn't they?
Dismal Dawson—Cause we don't use the
can for tomatoes. We use it to take on a
load of peaches.

Who Can Blame Him?

Police Justice—What is the charge against
this man?
Officer McGobb—I saw him walkin' along
the street and he got to be a sudden he
met a Chinaman and jumped on him and
nearly beat him to death.
Justice—So? Have you any defense, pris-
oner?
Prisoner—I haven't any defense exactly,
but I've got a pretty fair excuse. I'm a
proof-reader.

THE INDIANA PRESS.

The Democratic Congressmen are being
welcomed home to stay.—Madison Courier.
The big blunder of the tariff bill is not
in punctuation, but in the bill itself.—Elkhart
Journal.

The Democracy opposed an income tax
in time of war and favor it in time of
peace, and over its uncompromising stand
Sugar trusts, whiskey trusts and trusts
of all sorts seem to prosper as they never
did before.—Kendallville Standard.
The new tariff law seems to be as full of
bad English and bad punctuation as of bad
sense.—Madison Courier.
"Men do not gather grapes of thorns nor
figs of thistles," nor prosperous times of a
Democratic administration.—Bloomfield
News.

The people of England are demanding
the abolition of the House of Lords; in
this country the majority who are denouncing the
house of trusts.—Richmond Palladium.
Debs says the government should own
the railroads. Next to Debs and his rioters
owning them he thinks that is the best
that can be done.—Goshen Times.

Five diamonds and taxed sugar. This is
the Democratic idea of it, and shows the
"great love" possessed by the leaders of
that party for the workingmen.—Fort
Wayne Gazette.

When our manufacturers are preparing
to close their works, English manufactur-
ers are getting ready to open theirs, on ac-
count of the passage of the tariff perjury
bill.—LaPorte Herald.

The country is not been cursed with a
Coxey or a Debs or a Democratic Con-
gress this year it would have been abun-
dantly happier and richer, and more pros-
perous.—Huntington Herald.

The pen in the hands of the truly great
is mightier than the sword, but the pen-
cil, in the hands of the ignorant Demo-
crat is mightier than the revenue depart-
ment.—Terre Haute Express.

If Grover Cleveland allows the tariff bill
to become a law by default, he will be set
down in history as the greatest coward
ever elected to the high position of Presi-
dent of the United States.—Connersville
News.

Our farmer friends will be tickled al-
most to death to notice that while the
new Democratic tariff bill deprives them
of protection for their wool, it enables
them to buy diamonds and statutory free
of duty.—Washington Times.

The "educational" advantages afforded by
two years of Democratic rule have been
improved and the people are ready to rise
in their might and smite the enemy of their
prosperity, ship and high. You can't fool
the people all the time.—Muncie Times.
The hypocritical action of the House in
voting to put barred wire on the free list
may deceive some people but if the party
does not need something more substantial
and stimulating to hold their forces to-
gether in the coming election, then we lose our
guess.—Orleans Examiner.

The course of history in the past seven-
teen months is speaking for the Repub-
lican cause, and furnishing arguments in
favor of the soundness, justice and patri-

ism of Republican principles with the
plain people, against which theorists of all
other parties will plead in vain.—Rushville
Republican.

The Attorney-general has not yet made
the itemized report showing the sources
and amounts of his fees, demanded by Gov.
Matthews some months ago. Will it show
when made, if he makes it, that he has
got \$40 from the townships of Jennings
county for changing the figures a little and
doing away with road work for a year.
—North Vernon Republican.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Queen Victoria pays over \$4,000 a year in
doctor's fees.

Sir John Lubbock is the one man of the
present age who has won distinction both
as a man of letters, a scientist, a politician
and business man.

Attorney-general Olney is noted as the
tennis champion of Washington. He takes
great interest in the sport, and is an en-
thusiastic and expert player.

Queen Olga, of Greece, is the only female
admiral in the world. Her cousin, the Czar
of Russia, recently appointed her Majesty
an admiral in the Russian fleet.

Brandon Thomas, who was only a few
years ago a very poor man, is said now to
be rich. One play written by him,
"Charley's Aunt," brought the lucky au-
thor \$50,000.

Paderewski opens his London season
Nov. 22, and begins his next American
season Dec. 27, and will play his "Polish Fan-
tasia," for piano and orchestra, for the
first time in the United States.

The Empress of Austria has a perfunctory
fountain in her reception room. She
presses a certain button and the kind of
perfume which she wishes is produced.
Her favorite odor is the mayflower.

General Longstreet, who is at home
in Gainesville, Ga., is said to be showing
evidences of overwork. He is busily en-
gaged upon his memoirs, which are expected
to contain much of interest relating to
the civil war.

The city of San Francisco appropriates
\$80,000 for street cleaning, but the streets
do not get cleaned. The merchants of the
city have offered to have the streets well
cleaned themselves, but the city officials
alone handle the appropriation.

Mrs. Virginia L. Minor, of St. Louis,
who has left \$1,000 in her will to Susan B.
Anthony, was plaintiff in the case, famous
in its day, of Minor against Happersett,
which she claimed the right to suffrage.
She was a descendant in two lines from
the grandfather of George Washington.

The will of the late Jeremiah Marston,
of Hampton, N. H., gives \$25 to the Meth-
ist church to buy ropes for its bell. It
also orders placed upon his grave in the old
cemetery, where his interment is the first
in sixty years, a boulder from his grounds
inscribed: "Marston died in 1890, at the
age of 190," with the date of the death of a first
Marston in Hampton, the descendant's
grandfather and his cousin, Gen. Gilman
Marston, of Exeter.

Among the titled Jews of England in
this century the Jewish Chronicle mentions
Sir Samuel Montagu, Sir Albert Sassoon,
Sir Moses Montefiore, Sir Julian, Sir Fran-
cis and Sir James Goldsmid, Sir George
and Sir Nathaniel Rothschild, Sir George
Seligman, Sir David Salomon, Sir Augustus
Harris and Lord Beaconsfield.

One of the ladies at Hampton Court Pal-
ace recently undertook to increase her in-
come by taking boarders. The Lord Cham-
berlain was therefore obliged to point out
that while rooms at Hampton Court may
be temporarily let, and the Queen may con-
sent, and there is no objection to relatives
or friends contributing to the expenses of
the ladies while on a bona fide visit, the
Queen draws the line at attempts to make
pecuniary profit out of her hospitality.

A Milanese pianist named Gragnani has
just won a bet by playing for twenty-five
consecutive hours without a rest. He be-
gan at 11 at night and played until 11
at night on the following day, under the
supervision of a jury of eight musicians, his
selections ranging from Wagner to comic
operas. From time to time a friend poured
coffee, tea and eggs beaten in Marsala wine
down his throat, and at the end he offered
to keep on for another six hours, but found
no takers.

The girl on the wheel, as everyone knows,
When she flies thru' the air, on the rush,
Isn't thinking at all of the fit of her
clothes.

And the critics might just as well hush.
—Courier-Journal.

"Tis a trial from which there is no retreat-
ing. Her face is pale and her heart's fast beat-
ing. And in vain her terror she tries to smother—
She is going to-night to be shown to his
mother."
—New York Press.

Fair as autumnal tints her cheeks,
And nuttish brown her tresses;
And while the throat that curves
Above her filmy dresses,
Oh, ah! her eyes I cannot search,
To know what in them passes.
But no; she doesn't drop them so,
She merely wears smoked glasses.
—Boston Courier.

A DANIEL IN JUDGMENT.

Tom Johnson's Speech on the Sur-
render of the House.

New York Tribune.
The Hon. Tom L. Johnson obtained leave
to print his speech against the surrender
of the House to the Senate, and after pro-
longed delay, during which the Congres-
sional Record has been gradually releasing
the pen-up flood of eloquence on that his-
torical occasion, it has at last been per-
mitted to light. It is so strong and racy a
speech that we reprint the greater part of it on
another page. It contains a most interest-
ing arraignment of the dishonesty, dishonor
and madness of the Democratic legislators
who have betrayed the country and the Re-
publican party. As the deliberate judgment of one
of the ablest, albeit most radical, Congress-
men on the Democratic side, it may be re-
garded as an essentially nonpartisan de-
liverance. Pre-traders, who went into ec-
stasy over the surrender, and who have since
the House last winter may not enjoy it
with equal relish, but it is the testimony of a
man whose honesty and courage are beyond
question. The speech is a masterpiece of
eloquence and a model of the art of the
debater. As the deliberate judgment of one
of the ablest, albeit most radical, Congress-
men on the Democratic side, it may be re-
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the House last winter may not enjoy it
with equal relish, but it is the testimony of a
man whose honesty and courage are beyond
question. The speech is a masterpiece of
eloquence and a model of the art of the
debater.

One point which Mr. Johnson emphasizes
is evaded and slurred by the Democratic
party.—Senate, House and ad-
ministration—for this policy of "perfidy and
dishonor." The Gorman tariff bill, not
work of four or five Senators, who would
not allow the party to carry out its pledges
to the country. The majority who are denouncing the
Democratic Senators made the work their
responsibility for the policy of infamy which
they sanctioned the surrender to the Senate.
The President condones and sanctions the
abandonment of party pledges and the prin-
ciples when he allows a measure which he
denounced to become a